ly taken place:-Mr. Grund to be the United St.

ly taken place:—Mr. Grund to be the United States Consul at Autwerp.

Germany.

The official announcement that the provincial States of the Rhine will assemble this year at Coblentz (as stated in a recent communication) has caused a great sensation, and, of course, much disappointment at Dusselhoff, where the session had hitherto been held. The Prassian government no doubt took unbrage at the demonstrations which were made last year in the latter city, and hence their determination respecting the Provincial States.

The Elbe Navigation Treaty has been recently

hence their determination respecting the Provincial States.

The Elbe Navigation Treaty has been recently published at Desden. It is to come into operation early in 1845, and is to continue until the expiration of five years, when a third committee will be convoked to take it into consideration. By virtue of the treaty the entire Elbe toll, from Melnick to Hamburgh, will be for the future only one thaler, three subergoosch, and eleven plennigen for every gross of goods. The thaler is to be reckoned at 360 plennigen. The above sum is the maximum; it may for certain goods be reduced one-fourth, one-bith, one-tenth, one-twentieth, and even one-fortieth. The respective portions of the toll to be paid to the various states on the Elbe are fixed by the treaty. The entire extent of the river between the two boundaries first named (Melnick and Hamburgh) is divided into nineteen stations, where the determined portion of the tax stations, where the determined portion of the tax will be demanded.

will be demanded.

Russia.

St. Petersburgen, Nov. 26 — By an imperial ukase directed to the Minister of Finance, the Emperor, considering the expenses necessary in 1845 for the construction of the railroad between St. Petersburgh and Moicow, orders that a loan of twelve millions of silver roubles shall be opened abroad, on the same basis as that of the 3.1 Four per Cent. Loan.

The inscriptions of 500 silver roubles each are to be divided in 184 equal sections, and to bear interest from the 1st of August this year. The repayment commences in August, 1846. The capital developed for this purpose is, in the year 1846, 125,000 silver rubles; and in the following year 300,000 silver roubles, or 2½ per cent. of the nominal capital of the loan. The realization of the loan is entrusted to Baron Streglitz in St. Petersburgh.

roubles, or 24 percent of the nominal capital of the loan. The realization of the loan is entrusted to Baron Streglitz in St. Petersburgh.

Markets.

London Monry Manney, D.c. 11.—The energetic efforts making by the Bank of England directors to extend their business is appearing in many various way, since they have been threw to clear of all responsibility for the administration of the general currency of the country, by the Bank Charter Act of last session. Amongst other plans for extending their connection is the issue of premissory notes in the form of bills of exchange payable at 60 days' sight, which are evidently intended for colonial and foreign circulation. The use to which such bills can be turned to advantage will be obvious in all cases where the rates of exchange are low, and where, in consequence, from the high character of the paper, it will bear a proportional premium. For example, it is presumed that they may often be employed to advantage at our Indian presidencies in the above manner, which will bring them into competition with the local banks and other capitalism for remittence to Europe. They will in many respects have an advantage over the local banks established by charter in India, the whole of them being restricted from drawing bills on England in a direct manner. This restriction was impose dby the East India Company, in order that their control over the rates of exchange should not be interfered with, but it is presumed that the power of the company will not extend over Bank of England paper in the form alluded to.—These notes may also be made to answer all the purposes of letters of credit, without being exposed to the risk that is run by issuing bank notes payable on demand. Being drawn in sets of three, they must have the regular attestations by endorsement, &c., and not being ray-able until sixty days after sight, they will afford maple opportunity for inquiry, where anything is wrong, before the money is obtained. They will, consequently, be in requisition for travellers, who will

1000 76; .o. for Op. 1001 1; £1000 Ex. B. 144.586; Small do, 56
Bark of Evaland—An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 30th day of November 1844:—

Other securities . 2,984,900 Gold coin & bullion, 12,192,579 Silver bullion . . . 1.593,611 £27,786,190 £27,786,190 BANKING DEPARTMENT. 949,133

£32.214.416 £32.214.416

E32.214,416

By the Gazette return of last night, the movements of the Bank of England for the week ending on the 30th nil. compared with the previous week, ending on the 23d uit, are as fellows:—

In the assue department the notes had increased £287,315, which had been produced by the paying in of the same amount of gold coin or gold bullion, the silver remaining intact.

On the debit side of the banking department the Rest had increased £013, the public deposits had increased £414,412, the private or other deposits had increased £414,412, the private or other deposits had increased £416, 837, making the total of the liabilities £32,214,416—On the credit side of the banking department the sovernment securities, including dead weight, &c. remained unaltered; the other securities had increased £411,183, the notes had increased £45,233,400, and the gold and silver coin had decreased £46,269, quaring the account.

The bullion and coin in both departments of the Bank was £14,585,336, against £14,365,590, being an in crease of £192,746.

The increase in the bullion of the Bank, it will b The incresse in the buillon of the Bank, it will be seen, continues progressive for the lour preceding weeks. This is a clear evidence, as far as it goes, of the commercial balance being in our favor with the Continent of Europe; but it is highly probable, under existing circumstances, that the exchanges may be acted upon by stock operations, which may change the current, irrespective of trade. It is proper, however, to notice that importers have generally acted with great caution, whilst the export trade has been stimulated to the ut-

whilst the export trade has been stimulated to the utmost.

The only other point worthy of notice is the considerable incr ase in the amount of the private deposits. This
indicates anything but a scarcity of money, although,
except in periods of pressure, it is the usual occurrence
at the present period of the year. The reason of this is
obvious. The merchants are rather reductant to enter
upon new un tertakings from about the beginning of November until after the turn of the year so that all moneys
they receive are held over in abeyance, but kept in readi
ness at their bankers; and the result, as a matter of course
is an increase of the deposits of the Bank both from their
own customers directly, and indirectly from the other
London bankers, who keep an account with them. The
state of the market shows that money is easy, the rate of
discount with the large houses is Lombard street being a
shade under the terms of the Bank of England for first
class paper.

om Conn Exchange, Dec. 11. -The frost continues

class paper.

Lowdom Corn Exchange, Dec. 11.—The frost continues, and she westher is most severe. The prevalence of casteriy winds has caused a short supply of all grain to this day's market, where we had only a slender attendance of millers, and so little business passing in wheat. Prices may be considered nominally as on Monday.

No additional arrivals of oats have come to hand since last market day; still no advance could be realized, and the demand does not improve, buyers still keeping on the reserve, and merely taking retail parcels, in expectation of doing better when more liberal supplies appear.

There was a general absence of demand for other grain, and no alteration in value can be reported.

Lurespoot. Corron Manker, Monday, Dec. 2.—During the early part of the last week, the market continued much depressed holders evincing an increased desire to sell, and in many instances accepting ‡ to ‡1 per lb lower rates; but since the departure of the Boston packet on Wednesday, there has been an improved demand, and American descriptions being less freely offered, priceshave in some measure recovered the above decline, and are now quoted about ‡1 below those of Friday last. Speculators have taken 7,001 American and 450 Surat. 160 Egyptian will be offered by auction on Friday next. 5,000 to 10,000 bags have been alid, of which speculators have taken 2,001 Fricas are ‡ to ‡1 higher than business doing this day week, ‡4 on the low sales of that day and Tueday. Sold to day 1,000 Fernam, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Tueday. Sold to day 1,000 Fernam, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Tueday. Sold to day 1,000 Fernam, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and Tueday. Sold do: Monday, 5000 do; Tuesday, 5000 do; Saturday, 5000 do; Monday, 5000 do; Tuesday, 5000 do; Saturday, 5000 do; Monday, 5000 do; Tuesday, 5000 do; Monday, 5000 do

ELYEPPOOL CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Dec 10.—The arivals of all kinds of Grain, Flour and Oatmesl, into this cart since Tuesday last has been small. What of all exceptions has fully maintained former prices, but the

PRICES OF AMERICAN PROVISIONS AT LIVERPOOL

Beef, U.S. mess, pr bbl. (in bond) 28388 | " par tierce, 44465 | Canadian, per bbl. 25.30 | 22 prowt. 92 prowt. 93 prowt. 94 prowt. 94 prowt. 94 prowt. 94 prowt. 94 prowt. 95 p

"Canadian, per bbl. (in bond) 36a50 | 50a62 |

Lagar Wool. Taade, Dec. 6 —Foreign.—As us this advanced season of the year, only a limited by has been done in foreign wools, but every confide felt of a favorable reaction at the commencement new year English.—There has been a steady d for both clothing and combing wools this week.

for both clothing and combing wools this week. Las week's prices are firmly meintained; but the rates which have been gieen to the farmers lately will not afford fur ther supplies at a profit, unless higher prices are realized in these markets.

Personal Movements, &c.

Mr. Secretary Bibb has received a Maltese shorp,
resent from the American Consul, at Malta.

Mr. Hubbard, the Massachusetts agent, arrived in ? Orleans on the 21 inst.

Orleans on the 21 inst.

Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, was in New Orleans on the 6th inst., about proceeding to Texas.

A. W. Thayer, Esq., formerly of Portland, and one of the publishers of the Independent Statesman, has issued proposals to publish on anti-slavery paper at Northampton, to be called the Hampshire Herald.

The reported arrest of Graves, the Mississippi Tree urer, is contradicted.

Frof. Maffit is delivering lectures upon Boz and the English Tourists, at the new Methodist Church in Hudson street, Albany.

Texas sugar is said to be arriving in the Southern markets. Mr. Sweeny in the Rio Brave has made one hundred and sixty bogsheads of sugar, for which he can readily get six cents per pound.

readily get six cents per pound.

The bell which tolled at the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in Philadelphia, is no longer used in consequence of being worn and decayed.

A Rare Engraving has been discovered in Belgium—subject, the Infant Jesus, the Virgin and St. Catherine—da e. 1418. The oldest engraving before known is easily to be dated 1423. Some of these early specimens of the art have sold as high as £200. The late Mr. Haywood, connoissur and dealer in engravings in New York city, found one of these old engravings in the window of store in Broadway, which he bought for twenty-five cents, but which he sold for a hundred pounds.

but which he sold for a hundred pounds.

Taxas.—The most important matters now before Congress are: A bill introduced by Mr. Cazneau, directing the President and Heads of Departments to return to the seat of government. A bill introduced by Mr. Williamson for the removal of the archives and government property from Austin to Washington. Another bill was introduced, we understand, by Mr. Henderson on the 16tt for the removal of the present Congress and Heads of Departments to this city. Mr. Jones of Gonza les introduced a resolution: That the Committee on Retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the expediency of sbolishing the office of becretary of War and Navy, and transferring the duries to the Secretary of State—also of sbolishing the office of Treasurer, and de volving the duties upon the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted. The Speaker introduced a bill for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Republic—read first time.

Houston Telegraph, 25th ult.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA - We have the Semo

FROM SOUTH AMERICA —We have the Semanaria de Cartagena of November 10th and 17th. These papers furnish no intelligence worth noting from New Grenuda, but one of them gives a strange tale from Peru in substance as follows:—The house of the British consul at Arios having been entered, by order of the authorities, to stress a certain individual, the consul complained to the charge d'affaires at Lima, who requested Admira Thomas to demand satisfaction. The admiral came and seized the Feruvian squadron—the charge d'affaires taking up his quarters on board the steam frigute Cormorant Than the English vassels went to Arica to take in water but, permission being refused, on the ground that hostill ties had been commenced by the seizure of the Peruvian squadron, the English fired upon the town, destroying several houses. No date is given.

FACTORIES IN IOWA!-ENTERPRISE! The who

FACTORIES IN IOWA!—ENTERPRISE! The who Yaukee nation is celebrated for it; and even of own liftie city has got a sprinkling. In visiting with friend, some f weeks since, the weaving establishme of Mr. Pell, on Water street, we were quite nutrised find with what dexterity the operations of weaving we carried on by him. He showed us some jeans of his ma uladture, that no man need be ashamed to clothe hims in. And this is home manufacture—this is what we with see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see on ourged; and we have no doubt that our city see our our seed in the output of the

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Jan. 18
-No. 29 -- Wm. Oliver et. al. appellants, vs. Rober Piatt et. al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Ewing for the appellants.

s. a British. Foreign.

NEW YORK HERALD

New York, Thursday, January 16, 1845.

We give this morning to our regular city sub-scribers a supplement to the New York Herald, con-taining advertisements, &c., which the great press of important matter excludes from the columns of

rican Flour have been made in bond at 17s to 17s 61 per barrel.

At this day's market there was a fair moderate retail demand for Wheat, both new and old, at fully the prices of last Tuesday. We make no change in the value of Irish or Canadian Flour. Oats, from their scarcity, obtained the advance noted above, and Oatmeal, in some cases was sold rather higher. In Barley, Beans, or Peas, there is no change to notice.

Liveratool Paovision Market, Dec. 11.—Since our last report the transactions in Butter have only been to a moderate extent, the dealers sceming inclined to replize their late purchases rather than hold large stocks at present high rates. Holders remain firm, many feeling confident from the light stock and large consumption that prices will further advance. Bacon has been rather more inquire. for, and prices are the turn higher. Mess Fork very scarce. Lard also scarce and wanted.

PRICES OF AMERICAN PROVISIONS AT LIVERPOOL. THE ENGLISH NEWS .- The news from England which we received yesterday by the "Garrick," in anticipation of every other paper in this city and issued in an extra, is decidedly interesting, not only to the merchant, but to the general and phi-losophical reader. We allude particularly to the intelligence relative to the new excitement in relation to the disturbance in the Episcopal Church of England—otherwise called the Puseyite controversy. It appears that the whole daily press of London, is now engaged in the discussion of this subject, and it would appear that the new doc trines, or innovations, as they are called by the Oxford divines, now occupy the public mind to the exclusion of every thing else. A famous pastors letter, recently issued by the Bishop of Exeter, appears to have been the chief generating cause of this new excitement, that is spreading all over England with increasing intensity as it pro-ceeds, and developing itself in a variety of amusing and fanciful forms, and entirely pushing saide the usual questions of the day in relation to politics-Peel-anti-coru law agitation-and all the other orthodox subjects of popular discussion, clamor and disturbance. Our extracts from the English journals, will put our readers in possession of much carious and interesting intelligence on this subject.

We are very happy to observe that an improveme. has taken place in the cotton market in Liverpool, which, if it be followed up by similar improvement hereafter, may have the effect of averting the dangers and calamities which began to be apprehended by the commercial interest here. The news on this point is extremely gratifying, and accordingly we circulated it at an early hour all over the city, and sent it to our correspondents to the remotest boundaries of the republic by the afternoon mails of yesterday.

The next news will be extremely interesting, as developing still further the progress of the advance in the cotton market, and particularly the progress of the Puscyite excitement in England, which now derives great interest here from the peculiar condition of the Episcopal Church in this country.

sin, been in hetter request, and being scarce, has brought improved retes; a parcel in kegg, not of very good quality, having brought 285. 63. to 39s. 35, per cwt.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester Trade, Dec. 7.—As usual at this season of the year, trude, both with the country houses and ship pers, is unanimated, but still manufacturers are so bere of stock, and many have still orders on hand, that Cloth of all descriptions maintains the price of last week; but if any change must be noticed, it is in favor of the buyer. In our opinion no material alteration will take place this month in the price of goods; but it would not surprise us if, after Christman, the rates of goods sheuld range; rather higher than lower. The news from the east will cause no change in prices here. The printers are flat, but are engaged in preparations for the spring. 27 inch 66's, 5s to 5s 65', and 73's 5s. 10id to 5s. 3d.

Lend Trade, Dec 7.—The markets at both cleth halls this week have been very dult. The season having now so far advanced, and the winter having hitherto been so mild, has had the effect, to a great extent, of preventing the sale of winter goods. The stocks are, however, by no means heavy in the hands of the manufacturers, and prices are steady. In the warehouses business has been correspondingly duil: but few buyers have been in the market and tree is little doing except to order. The foreign houses are very quiet.

Baabrond Trader. Dec 5.—There is no alteration in the densand for coabing Wools, and deep grown hogs and wethers are in fair request to meet the immediate wants of the consumer, and as such kinds are not abhadont, the difficulty of getting a supply from the growers, at prices to meet the buyer, here, is not abated. The quantity coming to market is burely equal to the consumption Hence comes the conflict as it whether an increased price can be realized, which the spinners now so strongly resist. The exceedingly depressed state of the Yant trade offers no encouragement to the spinners in any way to any ment thei

A very important crisis is now rapidly coming to maturity in the democratic party, on the annexation question. We have already given som glimpees of the position of this question, and of th symptoms attending the present fermentation in the party, concurrently taking place at Washington, Albany, New York, and throughout the country. At Washington the excitement amongst the democracy on this subject is most intense, and has been increased by another speech from Mr. Brinkerhoff, an Ohio member of the House, in opposition to the plans of Mr. Calhoun. In Albany, the same fermen ative process amongst the cliques in the legislature, and the office-holders, is also rapidly increasing.

But the most curious developments and symptoms in this excitement in the democracy—an excitement which may lead to an entire re-organiza tion of the elements of that party, and to results of the most important character upon the country it self—exist in this city. From the last election up to the present time, the excitement in relation to this absorbing question has existed amongst private cliques and circles of the democracy, but now it begins to come out into the open day, and we asings of the democracy are called at different periods in relation to the immediate annexation of Texas.

The new Democratic General Committee, for the present year, of which Alderman Purdy is Chairman, have already passed resolutions in favor of the re-annexation of Texas as an abstract question, without going into details, and also in favor of a modification of the tariff. Uader the sanction of this committee, a meeting has been called at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening, the 24th of January. Another meeting is also called by the Collector of the Port, and other Democrate, on Friday, the 17th inst.; and the third meeting takes place to-morrow evening, at St. John's Hall, which is called by the well-known and famous Empire Club. We have no doubt that all these ill be large, and that a vast amount of public feeling will be generated and thrown abroad upon the world.

Such is the situation of this interesting and leading question of the day-the annexation of As the first meetings on this all-Texas. important subject, since the last election, will be held in this city, three in number, one in each week, we shall report them all seriatim, and with the greatest fullness and accuracy, with all the byeplay and excitement. The movements of Congress will depend upon these meetings, and other exhibitions of feeling occurring in Albany and elsewhere

THE ARISTOCRACY OF NEW YORK.-We are hepby to learn that Mr. Moses Y. Beach—the publisher of that beautiful brochure called the "Book of Wealth," or Peerage of Manhattan Island-will soon be able to issue a new edition, amended and free from error. This little pamphlet, so necessary in the fashionable and financial circles, is probably written by Mr. Noah, who is now one of the litera-ry and political associates of Mr. Beach, engaged with him in the work of enlightening the world. which in some particulars they do in a very successful degree. It is sold for twenty-five cents. and is issued on a much cheaper system than Beach's bank paper. We trust the sale will be immense, as the preceeds are to be devoted to the creation of a fund for the redemption of the small notes of the Plainfield Bank. We advise holders of these notes, however, not to wait for the completion of this fund, but to proceed at once and get the Plainfield bills exchanged.

MR. NOAH'S PAMPHLET ON THE JEWS -The Harpers have published this pamphlet in a really beau-tiful style, and with an elegant map of the Holy Land It will be remembered that we published a synopsis of this "Discourse" on the morning after it was delivered, but on looking over this correct ed, amended and enlarged edition of it by the author, we perceive that it is far superior to the original speech, and may now be considered as one of the most ingenious, popular and conclusive arguments against the authenticity of the Christian religion that has been published of late years. It is a sort of historical argument, laboring to show that Christianity is altogether a delusion, and is much more popular and applicable to its purpose than all the refined sophistries of Spinoza, Hume, or Tom Paine.

THE ONDERDONE CASE .- We are obliged to poetpone till to-morrow the continuation of our review of this case. The articles already given have been immensely popular, and our views are almost universally adopted. This Onderdonk case is going to produce a wonderful excitement in this country; greater than anything that has yet taken place in the religious world in this country. The Puseyste excitement on the other side of the water will soon be seen spreading here with great fury. Bishop On-derdonk is, we perceive, about to publish a "Statement" in self-defence, which will, no doubt, command a great deal of attention.

HALIBUT FISHING .- A fleet of twenty sail were ready at Gloucester, at the last accounts, to procred to George's Bank.

The steamship Acadia from Boston, arrived a Halifax on the 3d inst.

WEATHER IN NEW ORLEANS .- The weather in New Orleans is now more like June than January.

NATIVE AMERICANISM IN THE EAST .- We not eive that the effort to start a " Native American party in Boston is likely to be a dead failure. It seems to go backward of late. Mr. Webster has sew party in New England, and avers that the whig party is quite sufficient for all the purposes of those reforms in relation to foreigners and naturalization, so much talked of by the "natives" We believe that Mr. Webster is right. The whig party has always been more or less in favor of registry laws and such reforms and restrictions upon the naturalization laws as might ensure the purity of the ballot-box; and we are very much disposed to think that the whig party is right on those points Every candid man must admit that there has been a great deal of looseness in the administration of the naturalization laws; though we do not believe that they have been violated to the extent pretended by some of the demagogues. Still we should be very happy to see a reform take place to a mode rate extent-such as Mr. Webster and the whis

party will no doubt advocate.

It is probable that the "natives" will disappea altogether after the Spring Election in this city. la Albany, the attempt to organize a party on these principles has been recently made, but with small success. If the whigs would come out in this city with a common sense declaration on the subject of the naturalization laws, and a distinct pledge to give us city reform, they would utterly annihilate the "natives," and also beat the locofocos, giving us, perhaps, for one year, something like a good city government in New York. "THE MONES OF MONE HALD."-There has been

playing for some time, at the Chatham theatre, a puerile piece of obscenity, under the title of "the Monks of Monk Hall"-in which the principal characters are an unprincipled rake, the "cully" of a bawd-house, a female decoy-duck of the same es tablishment, the "mother" of the concern, and a young girl, lured there to her destruction, and at last rescued by her brother, who had visited the place willingly enough, until he found that his sis ter was one of the victims. The main scenes and incidents of the piece occur in the various chambers of this establishment, and the language, manners, and conduct of the parties are, we should imagine, a pretty fair transcript from nature, although somewhat over colored in the more revolting particulars. The whole affair has not a decent sentiment or a respectably constructed sentence to redeem its grossness; and we know not which, in its way, deserves the severest condemnation—the morals, the merits, or the manners of this disgust-ing mass of filth.

This, we believe, is the first time in New York

that the scenes and incidents of the brothel have been presented upon the stage, and we have been waiting some time to see if our pious and bible-loving authorities would not become conscious of the existence of this nuisance and take means to remove it. Seeing, however, that they are otherwise employed, we take the liberty of pointing their attention to it, and of calling upon the Mayor to prohibit the representation of this piece, either by having it withdrawn from the stage, or by suppressing the theatre altogether.

bard, the agent for Massachusetts, has arrived in New Orleans, on a mission similar to that of Mr Hoar to Charleston. He has been advised to leave. but he insists upon remaining there. The paperof New Orleans "hope" that he will not be

columns to-day, postponing a meeting to be held on this question on the 17th inst. to the 24th. There appears to be trouble brewing in the wigwam, and the notice alluded to will throw some light upon the subject.

NAVAL .- On the 29th of November, the America frigate Cumberland, accompanied by the corrective Fairfield and Plymouth, arrived at Gibralter from Mahon. The Fairfield cleared out. Lisbon is the destination of the Cumberland and Plymouth. BALLS LAST NIGHT .- The ball of the State

Fencibles, at the Alhamra, last night, was a very brilliant affair, and a source of unalloyed enjoy-ment to those engaged in it. The Alhamra is a delightful saloon for dancing, and the attendance

The Johnson Democratic Association also gav a fine entertainment and dance, last night, at old Tammany. There is a ball almost every night a this establishment, and all are well attended.

been re-elected for six years from Pennsylvania.— The Hon. D. Webster was probably elected yes terday in Massachusetts.

THE STATE FENCIELES .- The Soirée of this fine military company at the Alhamra, last night, was a very brilliant affair, and reflected great credit ou the managers.

LENGTH OF THE IRON ROAD IN AMERICA.-There are nine thousand three hundred seventy-eight and a half miles of railroads in the United States.

WILLIAM F. HARNDEN. - This gentleman, the head of one of the express lines, died in Boston or Tuesday morning.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON.—Last year there wer 2241 deaths. Population, 100,000. Theatricals, &c.

MARLERL'S CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.-It appear that we were led into an error relative to this exhibition now being displayed in Philadelphis, as not being the criginal of Maeizel. The statement originally appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers of the 9th or 10th inst.

Mr. Haskell, the Ventriloquist and Magician, is in Mr. Haskell, the Ventriloquist and Magician, is in Columbus, giving entertainments.

On Saturday evening, the occasion of the benefit of Mr.

Anderson, the Front street Theatre, Baltimore, was full to overflowing, every nook and corner being densely

Mr. Barnes made his first appearance at the preceding stablishment on Monday evening.

The Infant Sisters are performing at the Richmond Phostre.

Mrs. Kent is proving very attractive at the American Theatre, New Orleans. Messrs. Hopkins and Co.'s Menagerie are exhibiting

The celebrated Violincellist, M. Adrien Garre about to leave this country; he will depart in a few on board the ship L'Andelle, for France, from Nelleans. Messrs. Merryfield and Grierson are, with a company giving theatrical representations at Reading. Miss Gannon terminated her engagement at the Sa vannsh Theatre on Monday evening.

Police Office.—Lanchize.—John Williams stole: \$15 coat from James White.

John Wilkinson stole a pair of boots from Charles Harriss.

John Farlen stole a couple of salt sacks and an umbrella, worth in all \$2, from D on Angevine.

A Tir Bir.—John Gannon bit off the ness of Thomas Brown.

A Tir Bir.—John Gannon bit off the ness of Thomas Brown.

Burglary.—The house of J. Appleton, No. 41 3rd street, was burgleriously entered about midnight on the 14th instant, and a considerable amount of wearing apparel, several silver spoons, marked J. A. A., and some certificates of stock, worth in all about \$400, was taken by the rogues. No arrest.

Upper Police.—A man named Hugh Manimas was arrested at the Upper Police for a charge of bresk ing into the store of Mr. Cribener, No 73 Catherine street, and stealing about \$500 worth of boots and shoes. A portion of the property was discovered.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Miller and Devoc.

Jonas B. Prillips, District Attorney, of interim.

Jan. 18.—Trial for Grand Larceny.—Henry Schellinger impleaded with Henry Sontag, was put on his trial on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen on the 18th of November last, a trusk containing \$50 worth of ching, \$50 in gold and allever coin, and acheck on the Union Bank in this city for \$100, the property of Christian Plakert, who was boarding at the time at No. 50 Ludlow street.

The accused and his companion were arrested in Charleston, South Caroline, upon their arrival, and the trunk and as portion of the property found therein. Schellinger denice all knew hedgu of the trunk, and said he supposed it was Sontag's. The defence produced a number of witnesses to prove character, and contended that the trunk was taken away by mistake. A L. Jordan for dence.

The case occuming the option of the property forms the contended that the trunk was taken away by mistake.

once.

The case occupied the entire day, and without submitting it to the Jury, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 11 e'clock.

As was expected, a very considerable audience sembled last night at the lecture room of the So ciety Library, te enjoy the developments made by Dr. Strong in Medical Magnetism. At the hour appointed for the proceedings, the house was nearly full, and all seemed bent upon a close scrutiny of the performance. A good number of ladies were in attendance, and all ranks and conditions and rofessions of life were fairly represented.

in attendance, and all ranks and conditions and professions of life were fairly represented.

Dr. Strong came forward to aridress the meeting, and all was protound silence. His demeanor was modest and unpretending, and totally divested of all airs, as his address was of pretence and assumption. He first enforced upon the attention of his listeners that he came not there to excite a sense of the marvelous, nor satisfy idle, vulgar curiosity; but to state what had come under the observation of his sensea—what he had seen and experienced Dr. S. reviewed the condition of the medical practice at the present time—the relative position of the physician and the patient—the liability to abuse of the healing art, owing to the vast power of the faculty on one hand, and the ignorance of the patient on the other. After a practice of many years he had been convi. ced that the remedial properties of magnetism were unquesticable, and that a day would come when its substitution for that of quackery would take place. This was no theory. He had accomplished cures as wonderful as they were well attested, and he had in his possession documents from the first names of thickity bearing testimony to the efficacy of his agency in alleviating and eradicating disease. Thousands had beer magnetized by him, and he felt it his duty and his pride to lay these truths before an enlightened public, believing a once that they were designed to prove beneficial, and the a right conclusion would be arrived at. In doing so, however, it was not his design to go into any abstract exquiries, nor to raise a discussion upon the fundamental principles of magnetism, although he would be happy to do so, if it were consistent with the limited time silotted to him Still he did not regret the omission of such investigation, as he preferred practice to theory, and was opinion that those hostile—if any such were there—would be more persuaded of the truth of his views by a speal to their senses, by operating upon individual whose character and standing left them

suggest that Dr. Fergussen be one of the committee, as he would perhaps favor us with the benefit of his experience (Calls for Fergusson, who, however, declined, like the others.)

As no person seemed willing to assume the duty sought to be imposed, Dr. Parker further suggested that the experiments should be proceeded with, as they had a sufficient confidence in the integrity of Dr. Strong not to need the interpretation of a third party. (Applause.)

This proposition seemed to meet with very general sporoval, but by the desire of the experimenter, the question of the committee was again raised. At length, after numerous meminations, a committee consisting of Dr. Solomon, Mr. Grattan, and another gentleman whose name we did not hear, took their seats upon the platform, to watch narrowly, and report accurately, whatever there was remarkable in the proceedings.

These arrangements being made, the temperary bustle and noise attendant upon the sale:tion of a committee gave way to profound silence. All eyes were directed towards the practitioner, who had aiready prevailed upor a young gentleman, Mr. Roe, to take his seat in the magnetical chair. In person, the subject is stout and firmly built, his countenace mild, and hearing an strofrepose and decided good nature. Before taking their relative positions, and the subject is stout and firmly built, his countenace mild, and hearing an strofrepose, and decided good nature. Before taking their relative positions, and the subject is stout and fermly built, his countenace mild, and hearing an strofrepose, and decided good nature. Before taking their relative positions, and strong on the subject that he had chosen unm for his debut because he had been before magnetized, and it was pretty well known to any conversant with the matter, that the first experiment was not unfie quently much more tedious than succeeding ones; therefore i would answer no good purpose to requeste time in try ing an entire stranger in the first instance.

This short explanation being made, Dr. S. and

any stay or support, save thin air—during the time waich and elapsed from the beginning of his nep.

Dr Collegan then, en the part of the committee, reported—after having made a series of observations—that, as far as he could ascertain, a c_nniderable change waapparent on the subject—that it was very difficult to conceive a soporific istate induced. The other conceives the colory of the temporal artery and the others, and the temperature of the system had undergone a sensible change. Upon the whole the person was in a strange and unusual condition, but what that was he would not take on him to say, but supposed it was what was styled mesmerism. (Marks of epprobation.)

A whole crowd had by this time gathered round the lady already alluded to, and as far as we could judge by the conversation, laughter, and profound consultation, there was something entertaining to be seen, but what it was we could not ascertain. Dr. Coleman approached, and after a short examination said that her case was very difficunt from the other, as she seemed to be a good deal weaker and in a placid and exhausted state, and her pulse hardly perceivable.

A Voice—How was she before she went to sleep?

and in a placid and exhausted state, and her pulse hardly perceivable.

A Voice—How was she before she went to sleep?

Dr. C.—I did not examine her before that.

A Voice—And what is her condition now?

Dr. Co...Max—Very feeble indeed. I would say, in medical language, that she is prostrated. (Laughter)

Here Dr. Strong was observed to emerge from the body of the room, accompanying another lady to the platform, whom the sudience by a sort of intuition discovered to be a third regular case. On fronting the spectators, her eyes were firmly closed, but in all other respects her visage and attitude seemed natural and un'litered. She was placed in a chair opposite to the sleeping gentleman, her bonnet taken off, and so placed that the spectators might have an unabstructed view of her countenance she seemed to be conscious of her situation, and evinced a wonderful quickness of hearing and flippancy of expression, whilst the committee were directing their attention to her case; but as she spoke in a veice quite inaudible, and sometimes with no other indication than a motion of the lips, we cannot record her remarks.

Dr. Coleman again informed the sudience that after recamining the gentleman magnetized, he found still another change effected. In consequence of one arm being made rigid by the mesureric passes, there followed a difference in the quickness of the pulse in the two arms.

Dr. Sraceo—If there are any physicians present.

Dr. Strong —If there are any physicians present, I would be glod they would come and observe for themselves. (N. reply.) I find (making some manipulations on Ree) that if the patient has any affection of the lungamis is so in the present case—it is, for the time, more left by the magnetized person.

A MEMBER. —What is the effect of those manipulations?
Dr. Strong — They remove the influence from the part ANOTHER MEMBER.—Dr. Strong, could you not make hall addy sing?
Dr. Strong — Yes; but I did not intend to an extraction.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Dr. Strong, could you not make the aledy sing?

Dr. Strong.—Yes; but I did not intend to enter upon that this evening.

Dr. Coleman here remarked further in relation to the first subject—that one thing led him to believe, that, although it was possible to produce extreme rigidity of the arm by an effort of the will, yet in that case the changed condition of the pulse, and the expanded state of the muscles, were not attributable to that cause, and there must be some other.

A Voice.—Would not the act of extending the arm influence the pulse?

Dr. Strong.—If any gentleman thinks he can by an act of volition produce a similar effort, and continue it as long, let him try. [Here several persons in various parts of the house began experimenting upon their arms, whilst there agreeded them and felt their pulse, with much less serfounces than is usually attendant upon the process, whilst others looked on with evident curiosity mixed with enjoyment.]

Dr. Strong again addressed the audience, detailing some facts connected with magnetism, and stated several cases in which he had applied it to the cure of various maladies with great success, in one of which the lady be fore them had been the patient, and was relieved when given up by the entire, iscultry; for the truth of which statement he could appeal to those of her friends who were present.

The remainder of the evening was passed in exciting

were present.

The remainder of the evening was passed in exciting the cerebral organs. In the case of the lady last alluded to the utmost amusement was afforded by a display of the roccal powers, in obedience to the mesmeric touch of the operator's hand upon the organ of tune. She had a swest and very pleasing voice, and the little piece she sung was full of melody, and given with a feeling and taste altoge ther unusual in ordinary cases. The young centleman, too, contributed his share to the bilarity of the occasion by an exhibition of his firmness, self esteem, benevolence, the it was truly ludiceous to see him turning out the contents of his vest pockets, and then proceeding to fife his inexpressibles, and even attempting to throw off his upper garments for the benefit of some visionary recipient. In a short time, however, when the Dr. placed his fingers contiguous to his ears—in that region where

-seried the chair no had ant on, and shivered it is atoms; and it required the united strength of two three individuals, and the professor's touch to pacify his Upon the whole the evening was spent in a manner parently agreeable to all, and on Friday next Dr. Stroproposes to repeat his experiments.

(Written far the New York Herald.)

The most prominent individual in Mexico undoubtedly is "Santa Anna." The life of this person consists of excesses in every degree, both in his military capacity, and in his civil. He is the man who placed old Bustamente in the Presiden-tial Chair, and immediately alterwards created a feeling against him, and succeeded, after some sharp fighting, in displacing that honest old man, and took possession of the chair, which he has re-tained until this day. From the time Santa Anna was declared President until now, he has been the most prominent character in Mexico; assuming dictatorial power, and pushing his tools forward to screen his abominations; by reason of which, he secures to himself a tolerable appearance to persons screen his abominations; by reason of which, he secures to himself a tolerable appearance to persons abroad. No one ever governed Mexico before who has given greater dissatisfaction to the foreign and mative merchants. His dealings with them may seem curious, but here they are:—A friend of mine built a large cotton manufactory near to the city of Mexico. He and some others, who also had manufactories, induced the President and his ministers, by large bribes, to prohibit certain descriptions of cotton goods coming into the country, by which they anticipated making large sums of money; but no sooner were the manufactories at work, and all regularly established, than Santa Anna and his ministers were continually sending drafts for large and small amounts on those parties, which they were obliged to accept and onay—if not, or if they demurred, very significant hints were given that their special privileges would be abolished; this had the desired effect, and the money was accordingly paid. Of these and similar abuses my friend continually complained, and about monthly experienced. Two commercial houses in Mexico entered into an arrangement with the late Government to import cotton wool, for which privilege they paid four hundred thousand dollars, the time being limited to one year. In this speculation the parties succeeded; and in that short time realized an immense amount, by selling cotton which cost in the N. Orleans market eight ets. per lb., for thirty-six cents per lb. in Mexico. At this present time, a Spaniard named Rubio has the contract; but I understand he loses by it, which, I presume, is owing to the money which Santa Anna and his friends exact.

Another house in Mexico has the privilege of

thirty-six cents per 10. In Mexico. At this presume, time, a Spaniard named Rubio has the contract; but I understand he loses by it, which, I presume, is owing to the money which Santa Anna and his friends exact.

Another house in Mexico has the privilege of importing cotton thread, for which they paid two hundred thousand dollars, and they have made much by the operation.

The manner in which these arrangements are made, is as follows:—A merchant has a cargo of goods to arrive in a few weeks, which will pay a very large amount of duties to the government; the moment he receives advice of the vessel's sailting, he goes to the palace and sees Mr. Trequenos, (formerly Minister of Finance) and the following conversation ensues:—

"Well, Mr. Trequenos, I have called to see if you are in want of any money. I have the ship—on her way hither, and, if you like, we will arrange the duties now." Well, Mr. Trequenos will calculate the amount this vessel's cargo will have to pay to the custom house, and at once he says—"You must give us—dollars, and we will grant you orders on the Vera Cruz Custom House." This is agreed to. Mr. Minister of Finance and Mr. President Santa Anna are satisfied with what they receive, and the merchant considers himself lortunate. However, this kind of business is not done without risk, which consists in the government every now and then stopping oxyment of such custom house for the such this takes place, the merchant may whistle for hismoney; and at this moment every house in Mexico has more or less of these drafts, which are useless. I have purchased these papers at a discount of sixty-three, or two-thirds, discount, and they were received at the Custom house for the value they repaire—these individuals are very rich. You will perceive from what little I have written, how the country hashed one impoverished; for not only does, or did, Santa Anna compromise for the contributions from the country has Santa Anna governed the country, until no one will lend them a larthing, so thy have recourse po

been the end of this, I can hardly say, if the people had not given vent to their pent up irelings, and put this tyrant and his wicked ministers down. Even now, there will be a great difficulty in obtaining a necessary supply of means to carry on their government, independent of paying the interest of their natissal debt, which cannot be thought of this year.—
They will have to borrow again from those who are foolish enough to lend. The four millions of dollars, voted for the invasion of Texas, has disappeared some time ago. You will remember, some months since, Santa Anna applied to Congress for \$10,000,000, to enable him to invade Texas with fifty thousand men. This demand caused a very leng debate, which ended in Congress voting four million of dollars, and sot ten. These four millions were to be raised by a contribution from natives and foreigners throughout the country—and the collection of this, with every power to enforce it, was sold to some parties for two millions of dollars in cash; so the cash has been received and squandered, and the Texians may rest in peace. The manner in which this tax was collected, may be amusing to my readers. At Vera Cruz, the Collector mereiv notified to all the merchants, that they were to bring, or giving any information about the terms of payment. In the case of the parties not appearing as ordered, the collector visited them at their domiciles, and on their refusing payment and denying their liability, he left their house to return in a few moments with some coldiers, and then either received the money or he seized the goods in sufficient quantity to pay the amount said to be due. What is very extraordinary about this, is the fact of thus tax being only partially levied, as I know several houses who had not paid their proportions when the "Eugenia" saied (12th December, 1844. They could not account for this kindness, although they imagined that the Government tound they were going too far in exizing foreign ministers had very strongly profested—The nation of the proposi